

Trevisker Primary Oracy Skills Progression

Oracy provides the foundations on which all learning and life skills are built upon.

Oracy Rationale "Reading and Writing float on a sea of talk." (J. Britton)

Treviskers Oracy Curriculum builds upon the attainment targets set out in the National Curriculum's English - Spoken Language programme of study. The national curriculum for English reflects the importance of spoken language in pupils' development across the whole curriculum – cognitively, socially and linguistically. Spoken language underpins the development of reading and writing. The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are vital for developing their vocabulary and grammar and their understanding for reading and writing. Teachers and support staff should therefore ensure the continual development of pupils' confidence and competence in spoken language and listening skills.

Pupils should develop a capacity to explain their understanding of books and other reading, and to prepare their ideas before they write. They must be assisted in making their thinking clear to themselves as well as to others and teachers should ensure that pupils build secure foundations by using discussion to probe and remedy their misconceptions. Pupils should also be taught to understand and use the conventions for discussion and debate.

All pupils should be enabled to participate in and gain knowledge, skills and understanding associated with the artistic practice of drama. Pupils should be able to adopt, create and sustain a range of roles, responding appropriately to others in role. They should have opportunities to improvise, devise and script drama for one another and a range of audiences, as well as to rehearse, refine, share and respond thoughtfully to drama and theatre performances. Statutory requirements which underpin all aspects of spoken language across the six years of primary education form part of the national curriculum.

	PHYSICAL	LINGUISTIC	COGNITIVE	SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL
	 Speak clearly with appropriate volume Look at who is talking and who you are talking to Begin to use gestures to support delivery meaning e.g. pointing at parts of a plant 	 Use talk in play to practice new vocabulary: e.g: lighter, heavier Begin to speak in sentences, joining phrases with words such as "if, because, so, could, but." 	 Use 'because' to develop their ideas Contributions that match what has been asked Ask simple questions 	 Look at someone who is speaking to you Wait for a turn – take turns to speak, when working in a group
1	 Look at who is talking to you and you are talking to Speak clearly and confidently in a range of 	 Speak in sentences using joining phrases to link ideas Using vocabulary appropriately specific 	 Use 'because' to develop their ideas Make relevant contributions that match what has been asked 	 Listen and respond appropriately to others Be willing to change their mind based on

	 contexts Use appropriate tone of voice for context (projecting voice for large audience) Use hand gestures to support delivery in presentational talk (pointing to something being discussed) 	 to the topic in hand e.g. lighter/heavier rather than bigger and smaller Take opportunities to try out new language, even if it is not always correctly used Use sentence stems to link to other's ideas in group discussion e.g. 'I agree with because' 'linking to' Use conjunctions to organise and 	 Ask simple questions Describe events that have happened to them in detail 	 what they have heard Begin to organise group discussions independently of an adult
2	 Look at who is talking to you and you are talking to Use body language to show active listening (nodding along, facial expressions) 	 sequence ideas e.g. firstly, secondly, finally Speaking in sentences using joining phrases to create longer sentences Adapt how to speak in different situations according to the audience 	 Offer reasons for their opinions Recognise when they haven't understood something and ask a question 	 Start to develop an awareness of audience e.g. what might interest a certain group Start to show awareness of others who
	 Speak clearly and confidently with appropriate volume and pace Hand gestures when speaking become increasingly natural (such as pointing as someone when referencing their idea.) 	 e.g. asking questions of a museum curator or having a conversation with a visitor to the classroom *Use sentence stems to signal when they are building or challenging others' ideas in group' 	 Disagree with someone else's opinion politely Explain ideas and events in chronological order 	 have not spoken and invite them into the discussion e.g. saying their name, asking them a question, turning to them Recite/deliver short pre-prepared material to an audience

	PHYSICAL	LINGUISTIC	COGNITIVE	SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL
3	 Deliberately selects gestures that support the delivery of ideas e.g. gesturing towards someone if referencing their ideas Deliberately varies tone of voice in order to convey meaning e.g. speaking authoritatively during an expert talk Consider position and posture when addressing an audience Consider movement when addressing an audience 	 Be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk Use specialist vocabulary e.g. speak like an archaeologist Make precise language choices e.g. instead of describing a cake as 'nice' using 'delectable' 	 Ask questions to find out more about a subject Build on others' ideas in discussions Make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences Offer opinions that aren't their own e.g. taking on a specific role in group work Begin to reflect on discussions and their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve through the introduction of Talk Detectives 	 Speak with confidence in front of an audience Begin to recognise different roles within group talk e.g. chairperson Adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience
4	 Deliberately select movement and gesture when addressing an audience 	Carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas	 Reach shared agreement in discussions 	 Use more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking

•	Use pauses for effect in presentational talk Use the appropriate tone of voice in the right context e.g. speaking calmly when resolving an issue in the playground	and how this supports the purpose of the talk e.g. to persuade or to entertain	 Give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text (using sentence stems) a previous example or a historical event Ask probing questions Reflect on their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve and begin to set own targets 	•	Start to develop empathy with an audience Consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback
5	Deliberately varies tone of voice in order to convey meaning e.g. speaking authoritatively during an expert talk, or speaking with pathos when telling a sad part of a story Project their voice to a large audience Gestures become increasingly natural Consciously adapt tone, pace and volume of voice within a single context	 Use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy to cite evidence and ask probing questions Consider the words and phrases used to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk 	 Draw upon knowledge of the world to support their own point of view and explore different perspectives To be able to give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event Identify when a discussion is going off topic and be able to bring it back on track with support and use of sentence stems e.g. That might be true, however what do you think about? 	• • •	Listen for extended periods of time including notetaking, drawing visual Adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience e.g. use of humour Speak with flair and passion

	PHYSICAL	LINGUISTIC	COGNITIVE	SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL
6	 Speak fluently in front of an audience. Have a stage presence Consciously adapt, tone, pace and volume of voice 	 Use and innovate an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy Vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking 	 Construct a detailed argument or complex narrative Spontaneously respond to and offer increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate Reflect on their own and others' oracy skills and identify how to improve 	 Use humour effectively Begin to be able to read a room or a group and take action accordingly e.g. if everyone looks disengaged, moving on or changing topic, or if people look confused stopping to take questions